CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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the first, and thirty cents for each succeed-
tion. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be con-
forbid, and charged accordingly.
to the Editor must be post paid.

DESIRABLE
ncy Dry Goods.

Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in in-
ming his former customers, that he is
ing per Brig *Montos* and Schooner *New*
dsome and *carefully selected* Stock of
uable & rich Fancy Dry Goods,
Stand, on Market Square, all of which was
himself for this market, from the *Latest*
, and confidently asserts that his present
equal in point of quality any ever offer-
market, all of which will be sold to whole-
retail purchasers on the most reasonable
ong his stock will be found all that is new
eable, to which he invites the attention of
customers and purchasers generally.
HENRY L. JONES
39tf.

on Sale of Dry Goods.
H. BUTLER having determined to remove
Fayetteville, will, on Wednesday, the 24th
at Auction his *entire stock*, which consists
and general assortment of
DRY GOODS.
will commence at ten o'clock, A. M., and
from day to day until the whole are sold.
on the day of sale, which will be liberal.
Merchants and others, who wish to buy,
ell to attend this sale, as bargains will no
sold. Meantime, families who wish to be
are invited to call and examine the Stock,
is determination to offer them at the most
rices.
WILLKINGS & CO., Auct'rs.
Buildings, Fayetteville, Aug. 2. 394t.

R. MOLASSES, RUM AND SALT.
Wm. McIntyre
for sale 4 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR, 5 hhds.
of MOLASSES, 2 do. New York RUM, 1 do.
RUM, 1 hhd. old Jamaica RUM, 200 sacks
SALT, 1,400 bushels Curricoa SALT.
t 2. 39-3t.

DAVID SHAW,
FECTIONER AND GROCER,
opened the next door to his Old Stand, on
son street, where he is now receiving from
k, the following articles, which he offers low
viz.
Cordials, assorted,
Scotch Herrings,
Mustard and English do.
Seidlitz and Soda POWDERS.
Superior Spanish Cigars,
Maccoboy and Scotch SNUFF,
Chewing Tobacco,
Phosphorus Lights,
Rose and Cologne Water,
Sweet Oil, in flasks,
Oil of Lemon,
Do. Cinnamon,
Do. Peppermint,
Essence of Peppermint,
Rose Soap, &c.
Glauber and Epsom Salts,
Bateman's Drops and British Oil,
Cream Tartar and Camphor,
Castor Oil,
A large assortment of Crockery and Hardware,
Toys, assorted,
der, Tryson, Imperial, Barley, TEAS.
ger, ground do., and Alspice, d Saltpetre, nd Mace, s and Cassia, nd Tamarinds, ed Ginger, scuit, Raisins, ll Almonds, Nuts and English uts, r Lime Juice, c Brandy and Ja- a Rum, d Gin, d WINES,
large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES.
etteville, August 1. 39-3t.

DR. J. H. DICKSON,
S leave to announce to the Citizens of Fay-
tteville and its vicinity, that he has taken an
n McRae's Long Building, two doors East of
st Office, where, or at the Planter's Hotel he
ually be found by those who may require his
sional services.
26. 38tf.

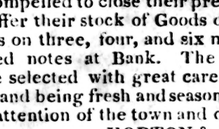
DR. CAMERON
S taken a room over the Drug Store of T. J.
rson, in the Brick Row. Applications made
will be promptly attended to.
etteville, July 26. 38 4w.

SOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
HE Firm of Thomas Fuller &
o. was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
rsons having claims against the Concern will
present them for payment, and those indebt-
please make payment to Thomas Fuller, who
ttle the same.
THOMAS FULLER,
JONES FULLER.
e 25. 38tf.

NOTICE.
HE Subscriber intending to move
to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends
he public generally, after the 20th of August,
mission and Forwarding Agent. He will have
e of a large Wharf with a convenient Ware-
and hopes by strict attention to please all who
vour him with their business.
JONES FULLER.
Refer to Messrs. Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark,
W. Winchead.
e 6. 38tf.

Notes Lost.
POSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note
wn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington,
February 14, 1831, at ninety days, favor J. S
s & Co., for $170 36.
Note drawn by P. K. Dickinson, dated Wilming-
N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, favor of
endorsed by R. W. King, for $159 36.
The public are cautioned against receiving or
ing for the above Notes, as the payment of them
been stopped.
WILLKINGS & CO.
ayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Overseer wanted.
AN Overseer who can come well recommended for sobriety and acquaintance with farming, will meet with immediate employment by applying at the Observer Office.
July 27. 38—3w.



LEATHER & SHOE STORE,
THE Subscriber has re-opened his Store in the Brick Building, next door east of Mr. W. Whitehead's store, where he offers his usual assortment of Boots & Shoes at low prices for *Cash* only. He hopes his friends will come so prepared, as to make it unnecessary to ask new credits, as they cannot be granted.
☞ His Manufacturing Establishment is conducted as formerly, and all orders filled with despatch. W. L HAWLEY
N. B. All persons owing me by note or account, are requested to make payment without delay, as my losses by the late fire have been such as to render a speedy settlement of my accounts absolutely necessary. W. L. H.
Fayetteville, June 21. 33tf.

AUCTION & COMMISSION
BUSINESS.
THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.
OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.
Fayetteville, April 11, 1831. [23]
☞ They may be found at the Public Store Room, Gillespie Street.
June 14.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.
HORTON & HUTTON.
July 26. 38tf
N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.
HORTON & HUTTON.

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

NULLIFICATION NULLIFIED.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of the Oration delivered by John Quincy Adams on the 4th of July last.

Fellow Citizens, I trespass upon the indulgence that I have invoked. Time fails me to pass in review the experiences of the other nations of the European continent, which, in the last half century, have been, and yet are, convulsed with the revolutionary spirit. In comparing their history during this period with our own, there is one point of difference between them, on which our attention connot be too intensely riveted. Our Declaration of Independence, our Confederation, the Consitution of the United States, and all our State Constitutions, without a single exception, have been voluntary compacts, deriving all their authority from the free consent of the parties to them. It may be doubted whether a single constitution has been formed in Europe or in Southern America, without some violence, some admixture of conflicting physical force in its confection. In the early and significant age of the ancient mythology, the god of boundaries was the only deity never to be propitiated by sacrifices of blood. He, too, was the only god who refused to yield his place even to Jupiter. Here is the land-mark, bloodless and immoveable, more unerring than the magnet from the pole, firm as the everlasting hills, between freedom and force. It is not in the proclamation of principles. Declarations of the rights of man, as full, as copious, as formal as our own, have decorated the constitutions of Europe. Those constitutions, after a short and fitful existence, have passed into the memory of things beyond the flood; leaving the principles behind—blood-stained and defaced—monuments only of their mutilation. We have proclaimed the principles, we have adhered to the practice; and our history has been a record of internal peace and general prosperity uninterrupted. Let the contemplation of the past, be the instructive lesson of the future. And in this connexion let us survey with calm, unblenching eye the newly revived doctrine of nullification; a word which contains within itself an absurdity, importing a pretended right of one State in this Union, by virtue of her *sovereignty*, to *make* that null and void, which it presupposes to be null and void before. The doctrine is not new, nor are those who now maintain it responsible for its introduction. It has been the vital disease of confederacies from the day when Philip of Macedon obtained a seat among the Amphyctions of Greece. It has never been, perhaps, involved in quite so much absurdity, as when appearing in its newest shape. It is now the claim for one State of this Union, by virtue of her sovereignty, not only to make, but to unmake the laws of the twenty-four, each equally sovereign with herself. This claim in its extent is most emphatically illustrated by its application to a revenue law. The Constitution of the United States declares that all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. It forbids any preference to be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another. The claim for the sovereign State is to nullify these provisions of the Constitution, indissolubly connected with all the acts of Congress for raising revenue. The Constitution of the United States, in express terms, supersedes all State Constitutions and laws conflicting with it. The sovereign State claims by her laws to supersede the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of all the other States in the Union. As a member of the Union, this advances a claim of appeal from the whole to a twenty-fourth part. As a sovereign state, a claim to make laws, not only for herself, but for others. Philosophically, politically, morally considered, it is an inversion of all human reasoning; it cannot be conceived without confusion of thought, it cannot be expressed without solecism of language, and terms of self contradiction.

Its most hideous aspect is, not that its practical operation must issue in a severance of the Union, but that it substitutes physical force in the place of deliberate legislation. Stripped of the sophistical argumentation in which this doctrine has been habited, its naked nature is an effort to organize insurrection against the laws of the United States; to interpose the arm of State sovereignty between rebellion and the halter, and to rescue the traitor from the gibbet. The plan which it proposes, if pursued by merely individual association, would be levying war against the United States. It would not the less be levying war against the Union, if conducted under the auspices of State sovereignty; but as a State cannot be punished for treason, Nullification would case herself in the complete steel of sovereign power, as the heroes of ancient poetry were furnished with panoply from the armory of the gods.

You have seen, my fellow-citizens, from the Declaration of Independence, that the States of this confederation were the offspring of the Union; that their sovereignty is not, and never was, a sovereignty as defined by Blackstone and the English lawyers, identical with unlimited power; that sovereignty, thus defined, is in direct contradiction to the Declaration of Independence, and incompatible with the nature of our institutions; that the States, united, and the States, separate, are both sovereign, but creatures of the people, and possess none but delegated powers; that the power of nullifying an act of Congress, never has been delegated to any one State, or to any partial combination of States, and that any, and every attempt at such nullification, by one or more States, less than the number required, and otherwise than in the forms prescribed for amendment of the Constitution, would, however colored, and however varnished, be neither more nor less than treason, skulking under the shelter of despotism.

Nullification is the provocative to that brutal and foul contest of force, which has hitherto baffled all the efforts of the European and Southern American nations, to introduce among them constitutional governments of liberty and order. It strips us of that peculiar and unimitated characteristic of all our legislation—free debate. It makes the bayonet the arbitrator of law; it has no argument but the thunderbolt. It were senseless to imagine that twenty-three States of the Union would suffer her laws to be trampled upon by the despotic mandate of one. The act of nullification would itself be null and void. Force must be called in to execute the law of the Union.—Force must be applied by the nullifying State to resist its execution—

"Ate, hot from Hell,
Cries, Havoc! and lets slips the dogs of war."

The blood of brethren is shed by each other. The citizen of the nullifying State is a traitor to his country, by obedience to the law of his State; a traitor to his State, by obedience to the law of his country. The scaffold and the battle-field stream alternately with the blood of their victims. Let this agent but once intrude upon your deliberations, and Freedom will take her flight for Heaven. The Declaration of Independence will become a philosophical dream, and uncontrolled, despotic sovereignties will trample, with impunity, through a long career of after ages, at interminable or exterminating war with one another, upon the indefeasible and unalienable rights of man.

The event of a conflict in arms, between the Union and one of its members, whether terminating in victory or defeat, would be but an alternative of calamity to all. In the holy records of antiquity, we have two examples of a confederation ruptured by a severance of its members; one of which resulted, after three desperate battles, in the extermination of the seceding tribe. And the victorious people, instead of exulting in shouts of triumph, "came to the House of God, and abode there till even before God; and lifted up their voices, and wept sore and said,—"O Lord God of Israel, *why* is this come to pass in Israel, that there should be to-day one tribe lacking in Israel?" The other was a successful example of resistance against tyrannical taxation, and severed forever the confederacy, the fragments forming separate kingdoms; and from that day, their history presents an unbroken series of disastrous alliances, and exterminating wars—of assassinations, conspiracies, revolts and rebellions until both parts of the confederacy sunk in tributary servitude to the nations around them; till the countrymen of David and Solomon hung their harps upon the willows of Babylon, and were totally lost amidst the multitudes of the Chaldean Assyrian monarchies, "the most despised portion of their slaves."*

In these mournful memorials of their fate, we may behold the sure, too sure prognostication of our own, from the hour when force shall be substituted for deliberation in the settlement of our constitutional questions. This is the deplorable alternative—the extirpation of the seceding member, or the never ceasing struggle of two rival confederacies, ultimately bending to the neck of both under the yoke of foreign domination, or the despotic sovereignty of a conqueror at home. May Heaven avert the omen! The destinies, not only of our posterity, but the human race are at stake.

Let no such melancholy forebodings intrude upon the festivities of this Anniversary. Serene skies and balmy breezes are not congenial to the climate of Freedom. Progressive improvement in the condition of man is apparently the purpose of a superintending Providence. That purpose will not be disappointed. In no delusion of national vanity, but with a feeling of profound gratitude to the God of our Fathers, let us indulge the cheering hope and belief, that our country and her people have been selected as instruments for preparing and maturing much of the good yet in reserve for the welfare and happiness of the human race. Much good has already been effected by the solemn proclamation of our principles, much more by the illustration of our example. The tempest which threatens desolation, may be destined only to purify the atmosphere. It is not in tranquil ease and enjoyment that the active energies of mankind are displayed. Toils and dangers are the trials of the soul. Doomed to the first by his sentence at the Fall, man, by submission, converts them into pleasure. The last are since the Fall the condition of his existence. To see them in advance, to guard against them by all the suggestions of prudence, to meet them with composure of unyielding resistance, and to abide with firm resignation the final dispensation of him who rules the ball,—these are the dictates of philosophy—these are the precepts of religion—these are the principles and consolations of patriotism; these remain when all is lost—and of these is composed the spirit of independence—the spirit embodied in that beautiful personification of the poet, which may each of you, my countrymen, to the last hour of his life, apply to himself.

"Thy spirit, *Independence*, let me share,
Lord of the lion heart, and eagle eye!
Thy steps I follow, with my bosom bare,
Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky."*

In the course of nature, the voice which now addresses you must soon cease to be heard upon earth. Life and all which it inherits, lose of their value as it draws towards its close. But for most of you, my friends and neighbors, long and many years of futurity are yet in store. May they be years of freedom—years of prosperity—years of happiness, ripening for immortality! But, were the breath which now gives utterance to my feeling, the last vital air I should draw, my expiring words to you and your children should be, INDEPENDENCE AND UNION FOREVER.

* Tacitus and Gibbon.

* Smollett.

In the town of Georgia, Vermont, a few days since, a party of ladies met at the house of a friend, whose ages and descendents, as far as known, were as follows:

	Ages.	Child	Grand Child.	G. G. Child.	G. G. G. Children
Polly Blatchley,	82	9	22	1	
Mary Chamberlain	87	10	96	96	3
Mirian Dee,	81	22	88	54	
Elizabeth Newton,	86	7	51	3	
Elizabeth Stoddard,	86	7	27	40	7
		45	284	193	10

They all reside within one and a half miles of each other. Great numbers were present to witness this assemblage of extraordinary personages. It is seldom that a party of five have been found together, whose descendants amounted to such a number, viz: 532 persons!

Before our country took a stand among the nations of Europe and while we were suffering by depredations on every hand, the venerable John Adams remarked, that the situation of the United States reminded him of the condition of Daniel Defoe's game cock—who on being in a stable amongst a number of horses, exclaimed. *'take care gentlemen, don't let's tread on one another.'*

The Indian King Tavern, on the south side of Market street, between Second and Third streets, Philadelphia, with a lot of twenty-five feet by two hundred, was sold, on Thursday last, for FORTY-TWO THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. A century ago, according to an old deed, it was leased as a tavern, at an annual rent of fifteen shillings.

Good Pilotage.—Nothing is more amusing than the alacrity of Irishmen in getting into scrapes, and the happy *naivete* and blunders by means of which they endeavor to extricate themselves. A Captain of a man of war, newly appointed to a ship on the Irish station, took the precaution, in beating out of harbor, to apprise the pilot that he was totally unacquainted with the coast, and, therefore, he must rely entirely upon the pilot's local knowledge for the safety of his ship. "You are perfectly sure, pilot," said the captain, "you are well acquainted with the coast?" "Do I know my own name, sir?" "Well, mind I warn you not to approach too near the shore." "Now make yourself *asy*, sir; in truth you may go to bed if you plase." "Then shall we stand on?" "Why what else would we do?" "Yes, but there *may* be hidden dangers, which you know nothing about." "Dangers! I like to see the dangers *dar* hide themselves from Mick: sure don't I tell you I know every rock on the coast,—[here the ship strikes]—and *that's* one of 'em."—*Metropolitan.*

From the N. Y. American.

THE JEWELS OF THE PRINCESS OF ORANGE RECOVERED.—It may be remembered by our readers, that some two years ago perhaps, the Princess of Orange was robbed of her jewels in a very mysterious manner, they having been taken out of her dressing room in the palace, at Brussels, we believe. Last night these jewels were found at the house No. — Pearl-street, under the following circumstances:—the Collector, Mr. Swartwout, having reason to believe that smuggled jewels were concealed in the house in question, applied to Mr. Justice Hopson to accompany him there with a search warrant. They went in the afternoon, and were compelled to break into the house. The smuggled jewels were found there—and were this morning transferred for safe-keeping to the Mechanics' Bank. The man, who was their ostensible owner, made his escape. An examination of the circumstances is now in progress; of which, if in time for this paper, we will report the result. A considerable reward was, if we remember rightly, offered by the Dutch Minister here for the recovery of these jewels.

Since the above, we learn from the Marshal of the U. S. that the chevalier *Huygens*, the Nerherlands ambassador, has identified the jewels found as part of those of the Princess of Orange; those found amount in value probably to $100,000. Some of the separate stones are valued at several thousand dollars each. The person in whose possession they were is an Italian named Carara, who has made his escape. A curious question will arise as to the disposition of these jewels, as they were smuggled into the United States, and thus are forfeited by the revenue laws. On the other hand, as stolen property, they will, of course, be claimed on the part of their owners. The advertisement of the Dutch Minister, offering a reward for these jewels, is dated in December, 1829.

United States Bank.—Mr. Niles, Editor of the Baltimore Weekly Register, who was formerly opposed to the Bank of the United States, and wrote much against it, has the following remarks in relation to Mr. Madison's letter published in our last paper:

"Mr. Madison's letter concerning the Bank of the United States, must go far indeed, to correct the judgment of those who have sincerely believed in the unconstitutionality of that institution. It was after his manner, but with much less power, that we have often reasoned with ourselves for several years past—and by so doing, had nearly retired from those opinions which we formerly entertained on that subject. But thus guided by the Father of the Constitution—one of the ablest and best men, too, that ever lived, we have no hesitation in saying, frankly and openly, that we now have no doubt as to the *constitutionality* of the Bank of the United States: and that the question of re-chartering it should be decided according to the *expediency* of the proceeding—as presented when the time to act upon the matter shall arrive."

FROM THE ST. LOUIS TIMES.

The Steamboat Yellowstone, under the command of Capt. B. Young, arrived at St. Louis on Thursday last, from her trip up the Missouri. The Yellowstone is owned by the American Fur Company, and left this place on the 15th April last, for the purpose of proceeding as far up as the mouth of the Yellowstone—2000 miles—carrying the goods for the Indian trade, with which the Company annually supplies the traders in its employ. Owing, however, to the low stage of the water in the Missouri, the Yellowstone was unable to proceed beyond Fort Tecumseh, at the mouth of the Little Missouri, 1300 miles above St. Louis. This is 600 miles higher than any steamboat has hitherto navigated. The Yellowstone brought down a full cargo of buffalo robes, furs, and peltries, besides 10,000 pounds of buffalo tongues.

Suicide.—A young man, who some time ago made an attempt to commit suicide in one of the city hotels, he having fallen in love with, and been discarded by, one of the chamber-maids, still under the influence of the delusion which prompted him to the first attempt, swallowed poison on Friday last, expired, after suffering the most dreadful agony, on the ensuing Sunday.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

Maternal Tenderness.—Nothing has been more frequently asserted, and we believe nothing is more true, than that the affection of a mother for her offspring, is far the tenderest, the most enduring, the strongest that is cherished in the human breast. The assertion holds equally good with regard to the brute creation, and we have just met with a remarkable instance in support of it. A sparrow which had built her nest on the thatch roof of a house, was observed to continue her regular visits long after the time when the young birds had taken their flight. This unusual circumstance continued throughout the year; and in the winter a gentleman who had all along observed her, determined on investigating its cause. He therefore mounted a ladder and found one of the young ones detained a prisoner, by means of the spring or worsted, which formed part of the nest, having become accidentally twisted round its leg. Being thus incapacitated from procuring its own subsistence, it had been fed and sustained by the continued exertions of its mother. *If this be mere instinct what is reason?—Rel. Reg.*

The Warren (Tenn.) Register says, 'Gen. Samuel Houston, ex-Governor of this State, arrived in this place on Saturday, the 9th inst. from the Arkansas Territory, on his way to Nashville.'

FOREIGN.

New York, August 1.

LATER FROM FRANCE.—By the *De Rham*, packet ship, from Havre, we have our Paris files to the 20th inclusive, and Havre papers of the 21st.

They do not furnish any important additions to the intelligence by the New York.—The dates from Warsaw are to the 10th, when all remained as before. The change, however, in the command of the Russian army, and the substitution of *Paskewitch*, who was gaining laurels in Asia while *Diebitsch*, whom he now supersedes, was prosecuting his successful campaign against the Turks, may be looked upon as decisive evidence, that the Russian expectations of speedily and at once subduing Poland, have been grievously disappointed: and with the natural impatient injustice of despotic power, the blame is thrown upon the commander, and he is removed — We dare hope and believe that the Conqueror of *Erivan* will not be more successful than the Balkan-passer, against those who contend for life and freedom.

The *Gazette de France* of 20th June, says, on the subject of the disturbances which for a week had more or less prevailed in the streets of Paris—"To-day, all was entirely calm—not a single group was formed. The most perfect order exists. Some arrests have, it is said, been made, which will aid the inquiry about to be instituted."

The National Guard is loudly and generally praised for its alacrity, and especially for its forbearance in the means of putting down these tumults. Some instances, however, are noticed in the Paris papers, when exasperated by repeated insults, and ill treatment, scattering detachments of the Guard had acted with less moderation. The affairs of Belgium remain as unsettled as before, and indeed, according to the latest information at Havre previous to the sailing of the packet, the little hope that remained of a satisfactory arrangement with Prince Leopold, had vanished.

The rumors of the occupation of Leghorn by a French squadron, and of apprehended difficulties between France and Russia, we give, as we find them, as well as that which speaks with some confidence of the intervention of France and England in favour of Poland. Would to God! this latter rumor might be true!

The King of the French was still, at the latest dates, occupied in visiting various parts of the Kingdom. At every place he hears addresses from the municipal and all other public bodies, the National Guards, the tribunals, &c. &c., and replies separately to each. Occasionally trying and embarrassing incidents occur,—such, for instance, as those we are about to relate. At Metz the address of the Municipal Council contained these passages:—"Other thoughts of more general interest occupy our city. The Charter has left in our domestic government an important point to be settled--that of the hereditary peerage. Let us hope that the next session of the Legislative power will erase from our laws a privilege no longer compatible with our national habits. Our sympathy is enlisted for the Poles struggling with heroic courage for liberty. May the influence of your Majesty insure to that generous nation a destiny worthy of the noble cause they are defending." In a previous part of this address, referring to the incidents of July, it was said —"This is what all the Municipal Councils of France have proclaimed." The King's answer to these portions of the address was direct enough.—"You talk to me," said he, "of what the Municipal Councils of France have proclaimed: they have proclaimed nothing; it is not among their attributes to do so, nor to enter into any deliberations on questions of high politics—that is a right reserved to the Chambers.—Hence I have no reply to make to that part of your discourse. This applies equally to what you say of the diplomatic relations of France with foreign nations respecting which the Municipal Councils have no right to deliberate."

New York, August 3.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—About half past 5 o'clock this morning, our news schooner Journal of Commerce came up from below, with London papers to June 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th, both inclusive, brought by the Packet Ship York, Capt. Bursley. The most important news which they contain, is the DEATH OF MARSHAL DIEBITSCH, Commander in Chief of the Russian army operating against the Poles.

The Speech of the King of England, on opening Parliament, is received by this arrival. It contains little of interest, except a recommendation of the Reform measure. He expresses a hope, founded on the assurances of friendly disposition from all foreign powers, that the general peace will be maintained. The necessity of relieving the distresses of the people of Ireland is urged upon Parliament.

The Reform Bill was introduced by Lord John Russell, passed its first reading, and ordered to be read a second time on the 4th of July.

The death of Count Diebitsch it was supposed would be the signal for the Poles to seek a general battle; to which they are likewise prompted by the continued spread of the insurrectionary spirit in the Provinces. In Podolia the Insurgent army amounted to 30,000 men.

In England, the prospect of an abundant harvest was good every where. Cotton and Flour were both a shade lower at Liverpool.

All was quiet in Paris at the latest dates.

The Saratoga Sentinel of July 26th says—among the strangers of distinction now on a visit to this place, are the Hon. Martin Van Buren, who arrived on Saturday, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, who arrived here last evening, and have taken lodgings at the U. States Hotel. The arrivals last week were very numerous, and the town now presents a bustling and very animated appearance.

From the U. S. Telegraph.

MR. BERRIEN.

The article in the Globe of this morning, in relation to this gentleman, *is based upon two palpable misrepresentations of facts*, which we and the public at large have an opportunity of knowing to be such. It is only necessary to call the attention of our readers to them, to render this attack perfectly harmless.

The Globe says, "Mr. Berrien returned, and remained several days in the city, without proposing to resign." Now the fact, as it is known to us, and to many persons in this city, and as we can prove, is, that Mr. Berrien returned to this place from his visit to Georgia, on Monday, the *thirteenth of June*. His letter to the President resigning his office, and the President's answer, are dated on the *fifteenth* of June. The latter proves that Mr. Berrien's intention to resign was announced to the President on the thirteenth; for in his letter of the fifteenth, accepting his resignation, are these words: "I have received your letter resigning the office of Attorney General. In the conversation which I held with *you on the day before yesterday*, on this subject, it was my desire," &c. &c. Thus, it is seen, that Mr. Berrien's intention to resign was announced to the President on the very day of his (Mr. B's.) arrival in this city, from Georgia. Will the Editor of the Globe now acknowledge the misrepresentation he has made to the public, in asserting that "Mr. Berrien returned and remained several days in this city, without proposing to resign;" or will he persevere? And will the President lend his sanction to this misrepresentation; made by an Editor who professes to speak by his authority? This is the first misrepresentation; the second is as notorious.

The Globe quotes that part of Mr. Berrien's address, in which he speaks of his belief that it was his duty to retire from the cabinet, on receiving the message by Col. Johnson: the last sentence of this quotation is in these words:

"My friends thought otherwise, and my own sense of what the interests of Georgia at that particular crisis required, induced me to repress my feelings."

The Globe says, "this crisis has passed, and Mr. Berrien would still have us to believe," &c. What is the crisis here referred to?—Plainly the Indian question—the relations of Georgia to the General Government arising out of the condition of the Cherokee tribe of Indians within the limits of that State. Now, has that crisis passed? Is it so considered by Georgia—by the Cherokees—by the people of the United States—or by the President? It would be fortunate for all parties if this assertion of the Globe were even now true—if the Indian question were now settled on principles satisfactory to Georgia, and consistent with justice and humanity to the Cherokees; if this crisis had even now passed.

As it cannot be denied, that the interest which Georgia had in this question, made it important to her that one of her citizens should have a place in the Cabinet; and as the crisis which it produced had *not* passed, but was and is still pending, it is plain that a motive for Mr. Berrien's continuance in the Cabinet was still operative, liable, however, to be controlled by the President's will; or by his failure to place the retirement of Mr. Berrien's colleagues on grounds satisfactory to him. The Globe tells us that the President did not do this; and we have seen that Mr. Berrien retired in obedience to the President's will, thus clearly indicated, by the failure to put the dissolution of the Cabinet on grounds which Mr. B. could approve.

Those Editors who insert the article from the Globe, will we trust, consider it due to truth to give these remarks a place.

"PISTOLS FOR TWO."

The Globe of this morning says:

"Col. Johnson will, we have no doubt, do himself justice. He is an honest, brave, true-hearted, and persevering man, and he will prove to the American people that he is as prompt and capable in defending his own character, as he has shown himself to have been in defending his country. By making him a witness in the attempt to disparage the President, and then seeking to impeach his credibility, he is called on to vindicate a character in which his countrymen take deep interest. His kind offices towards Mr. Berrien and his colleagues in this business, have been very ungratefully requited. Their attempt to sacrifice him, we trust, will meet a more appropriate retribution.

"Until Col. Johnson is heard upon this subject, we shall confine our remarks to the collateral points presented in the publication of the Ex-Secretaries."

And is it possible that Gen. Jackson, who struck the name of the *midshipmen* from the roll; thus calls upon Col. Johnson to *fight* down all contradiction!! Is the Globe *authorized* to make this call on Col. Johnson? Who does not read in this appeal to *arms* the condemnation, the self-condemnation of the "malign influence?" Who does not see in it the clearest proof of the truth of those statements which the Globe was authorized to deny?

The Courier and Enquirer does not wish to hear any thing more on the subject of the dissolution of the late cabinet. If we are to judge from the "*highminded*" appeal of the Globe, invoking Col. Johnson to maintain his word with his sword, we must suppose that our brother Mordecai is not the only one who is tired of this subject! Does the Editor of the Globe remember that he was foretold that it would "*sicken*" him?—*U. S. Tel.*

According to Eaton's Life of Jackson, the President was born on the 15th March, 1767. On the 4th March, 1833, therefore, when his present term is out, he will be 66 years of age. This is the age at which Thomas Jefferson retired, being admonished, as he said, by the coming infirmities of age, that he ought to withdraw from public life. None of our Presidents have continued in office beyond that time. Gen. Jackson, old and infirm as he is, and incompetent as he always has been, after recommending an alteration in the Constitution so that no President shall be eligible for re-election, offers himself as a candidate again at the age of 66.—*Augusta Journal.*

On dits from Washington.—*It is said* that the members of the Cabinet now at Washington, have apprized the President, that if he intends to keep them as his constitutional advisers, he must advise with them alone. *It is said*, that "the roaring lion" is anxious to get back to the Tennessee Hermitage—and *it is said*, that *the* republican party, is becoming daily more difficult to find.—*N. Y. American.*

We observe in the Newark (N. J.) Eagle, a notice of a public meeting to be held in Essex Co. "for the purpose of ascertaining the moral sense of the community in reference to recent events at Washington, and also to collect the opinion of the Electors of the County, as well upon the political course of the General Government, as in relation to the proscriptive and unexampled measures that have been adopted by the majorities of the last two Legislatures of this State."

We wish "the moral sense" of this whole nation could be fairly ascertained, and expressed, in reference to the "events" alluded to. We would willingly acquiesce in such a verdict.—*N. Y. American.*

From the Globe.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Louis McLane, of Delaware, to be Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Martin Van Buren, of New York, to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, to the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

Aaron Vail, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the place of Washington Irving, Esq. who has signified his wish to retire from that station.

We understand that Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is at present on a visit to that portion of his family, which resides in this city.—*Nat. Int.*

Kentucky.—The election in this State for members of Congress and of the Legislature, commences on Monday next, 1st August, and continues three days. Upon the result of these elections hang many intense hopes and fears; for it is not to be disguised, that Mr. Clay's prospects of success in the canvass for the Presidency depend materially upon his being sustained by his own State at this election. On the other hand, the loss of Kentucky to the Administration, when the question is plainly put upon the issue of Jackson or Clay, cannot fail to stagger still more the already wavering ranks of the Jackson party.—We entertain the strongest conviction ourselves, that the friends of Mr. Clay—which in that State, certainly, is only another phrase for the opponents of the misrule and incapacity of the President, will succeed; and most cordially shall we welcome their success, as that of the Good cause.—*N. Y. American.*

We find the following advertisement in the Lexington (Ky.) Reporter:

"I think it due to justice and truth, to publish a pamphlet, consisting of General Jackson's correspondence with me, which induced me to write and publish as many pamphlets to promote his election to the Presidency, as required the appropriation of a great deal of time, upwards of $10,000 in money, besides one hundred dollars given to Amos Kendall as advance to induce him to desert Henry Clay, and to espouse the cause and services of Gen. Jackson—upon which occasion he assumed and claimed the author ship of the pamphlets written by me, under the sig nature of Philo-Jackson, and now, when I am inclined to make an expose of those publications, I am treated with injustice, ingratitude and calumny, by his adherents, when he and they know, that I have not the pecuniary means to render the public justice, which I desire.

The pamphlet will contain about 50 pages, and will be offered for sale at the price of fifty cents All who may incline to give the required aid, may call on me and enable me to perform this honorable devotion to duty.

The pamphlet will amuse and instruct them, and show how a man of virtuous intentions may be duped.

June 28, 1831. Henry Banks, of Virginia.

From the Buffalo Journal.

TROUBLES IN MICHIGAN.—A friend at Detroit has sent us the following, under date of July 23: "This community has been thrown into a perfect ferment by the receipt of intelligence this morning, that a boy from Kentucky, between nineteen and twenty years of age, has been appointed Secretary of the Territory, an office corresponding to that of Lieutenant Governor in the States. The father of this boy, T. J. Mason, was appointed to this office a little more than a year since, and has now, it appears, resigned in favor of his son to enjoy a more lucrative appointment.—The fact of Mr. Mason, senior, being brother-in-law to the Postmaster-General, accounts for this regularity of succession. The people of Michigan, however, are disposed to bolt, as you will perceive by the enclosed handbill. Yours, &c.

"To One and All.—*Appointment by the President!*—Stephen Thompson Mason, of Kentucky, to be Secretary of the Territory of Michigan. Citizens of all parties, who are unwilling that the extensive powers vested by the Ordinance in the Secretary of this Territory, especially in the absence or decease of the Governor, be entrusted to a *minor*, are invited to meet at the Session Room this evening at 7 o'clock.

"*Detroit, Saturday, July 23.*"

Coming Out.—The Lancaster (Penn.) Herald, in the last number, holds the following language respecting the President:

"Having been among the earliset supporters of Jackson for the Presidency, it was with no ordinary feelings of regret and mortification, we find the high expectation we had formed of his civic worth and talents disappointed, and that instead of the open and honest course we had anticipated would characterize his administration, disunion and intrigue have been the order of the day. Instead of the firm and fearless conduct we had expected as the result of his honest purposes and independent judgment, we find the councils of our country weak and distracted—instead of the confidence we supposed his energy and wisdom would inspire, nothing but distrust prevails"

Mr. Mumford, editor of the New York Standard, a thorough going Jackson paper, speaks in the following gentlemanly and loving manner of Major Noah, another Jackson *rewarded* editor:

"Mordecai Molasses Mannassah Noah is a mercenary turncoat, a perjured villain, a base coward, and an irreclaimable liar."

Major Noah is believed to be the better man of the two.—*Augusta Journal.*

UNITED STATES BANK.

From the Columbus, (Geo.) Democrat.

One of the most frequent subjects of vituperation, by the disunionists of the present time, is the institution of the United States' Bank. There is not a paper in the Southern States which is secretly or avowedly friendly to nullification, but what makes a tilt at the United States' Bank. But what are the sins urged against this institution? 1st, it has an enormous capital. And is it then an evil that a Bank should have an undoubted capital, fully responsible for all the bills it may issue?—For ourselves we should suppose it to be exactly the thing wanted; the public have suffered enough by fictitious capitals we should suppose, to be able to appreciate the value of a real and solid one. But this enormous capital enables this Bank to oppress other institutions. Well, but how? Why, it compels the other Banks to redeem their bills with specie! And is not this exactly the thing which the public interest requires? We can remember that, before the incorporation of the United States' Bank, the bills of many of our local institutions were at 25, 30, and 50 per cent. below par, and we could not get silver for them at that. But the U. S. Bank bills have driven all such out of circulation. The local Banks are compelled to pay specie or stop business. We can readily understand, therefore, that the U. S. Bank is opposed to the interests, (or rather to the speculating schemes) of the local Banks. Because, were it not for its influence, these Banks might issue bills to the amount of $5,000,000, and not have $5,000 of silver in their vaults. They might thus draw the interest of a vast sum at a comparatively trifling expense. And on any pressure, any run on the Bank, the bills would sink to 25 or 75 per cent. below par; and who would suffer! Why, the People. The Bank itself would prosper in such times. They might send round their agents and collect in their bills at a fourth or a tenth of their nominal value, and pay off their debts with an old song. Thus it is, that the U. S. Bank is opposed to the interests of the local Banks. She restrains their disposition to over issue, compels them to redeem their notes for specie, and thus she oppresses them!

But are the people oppressed by this course of policy? certainly not: their interests are protected by it. The circulating medium is preserved at an equitable standard. Who ever heard of the United States' Bank oppressing an individual. We have never. She is a more liberal creditor than most of the local Banks: her large capital enables her to grant greater indulgencies. And besides she is not affected by the influence of local politics. She seldom puts the screws to any individual merely because he is a Clark man or a Trouper, or because he prefers Mr. Snip for Senator to Mr. Scroggins; a policy which we have known some of our local Banks to be guilty of.

The Middletown (Con.) Gazette, says that a sturgeon weighing 186 pounds, took passage in a small boat bound from Rocky Hill to that city a day or two since, in the most unceremonious manner. Without saying "by your leave," or even ascertaining whether he could be accommodated, he leaped into the boat, breaking an oar and one of the seats on his entrance. The boatman, after recovering from his astonishment at the intrusion, welcomed his visiter with so much good will, that he was constrained to remain on board.

In a public lecture lately delivered at Portland, Mr. Noah Webster stated "that, to prepare himself for the great and principal work of his life, his dictionary, he made himself acquainted with 20 different languages."

Master Burke was playing lately at Newport, R. I. The London Morning Herald of the 8th June, states, that his father had remitted to England $29,000, the proceeds of his son's exertions in this country.

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,

NO 220 Broadway, under the new American Museum, Marble Building, New York, where has been sold & paid prizes of $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $12,000, $10,000, 8,000 dolls., &c. &c., amounting to MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!

☞ **IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.**

LIST of brilliant N. York Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York, for the Summer Campaign.

August 10—Extra 22—Capitals, 3 of $15,000

Tickets $5.—60 Numbers—9 drawn ballots.

Packages of Wholes, containing 20 tickets 100
Warranted to draw 38 25

August 17—Extra 23—Capitals $20,000.—$10,000.—Tickets $5.—60 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.

Packages of Wholes, containing 20 tickets, 100
Warranted to draw 42 50

August 24.—Extra 24.—Capitals $40,000, $10,000.—Tickets $10. Lowest Prize $12.—66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.

Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets 220
Warranted to draw 102

August 31.—Extra 25.—Capitals $15,000, $5,000. Tickets $4.—66 Numbers.—10 drawn.

Packages of Wholes, containing 22 tickets 88
Warranted to draw 34

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, from any part of the world, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, can have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal.

Bank notes current in *any* part of the U. States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for tickets.

I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs. Yates & McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Georgia.

The 'Lottery Herald' is published by the Subscriber every drawing day. The Herald contains the official drawing, schemes soon to be drawn, a list of Broken Banks, Price Current, Reading Matter, &c. It will be sent gratis, if requested, to all who deal with me. Please address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,
July 20. New York.

From the Edgefield Carolinian.

We have long entertained such opinions of the administration of the General Government so far as it depended on Gen. Jackson, as have been conducted very much in reference to the standing of Mrs. Eaton in society. We have forborne to state our suspicions because we had no other authority than rumor. We have studiously excluded from our columns all that has been said on this subject with which the newspapers of the country have been teeming, until the correspondence between Messrs. Eaton and Ingham compelled some notice of them. We have even since we have taken as slight a notice of the matter as we could, waiting for further developments. But our suspicions have now been verified by responsible statements, and the rumors upon which they were founded become matters of history. This change of circumstances requires a change of tone, and we shall hereafter speak plainly.

Mr. Berrien has been compelled in vindication of his own character to disclose the circumstances which led to the late dissolution of the cabinet. Mr. Berrien is a man of high character, in a great measure disconnected from the political squabbles of the day, and worthy of all credit. Besides he is fully supported in his statements by Messrs. Ingham and Branch. Under such circumstances we are compelled to believe that his disclosure is true, however unpleasant the facts which are stated. We take it for granted then that in January last, the President requested Col. Johnson of Kentucky, to say to Messrs. Eaton, Ingham and Branch, that they should be excluded from their offices unless they compelled their families to associate with Mrs. Eaton—and that in consequent interview with these gentlemen, subsequent to which the President recognized the authority of Col. Johnson, he receded from the determination he had announced to him to announce. But the subsequent conference with Mr. Calhoun revived the angry feelings of the President, and confirmed him in his original purpose of forcing Mrs. Eaton upon society.

Now, the simple question for the American people is, will they tolerate such an administration of the Government as is conducted with the view of sustaining a woman of sullied character in society? Is it sufficient ground for dismissing domestic and threatening foreign ministers, that their families will not invite Mrs. Eaton to their parties? The question must be revolting to the moral sense of the community. There cannot be a simpler question than that the standing of a lady must be settled by the general estimation of the community in which she resides, and that the Government is a corrupt which attempts to erect another standard of character. The American people owe it to themselves, and to other nations who are contemplating their conduct with interests to disavow the efforts in such attempts, and to characterize them as appropriate to contempt and indignation.

The Baltimore Chronicle, speaking of Mr. Berrien's exposition says:—"When such men as Judge Berrien speak, the political opponents of the Jackson party should cease their wanderings and be silent. They cannot appreciate his character or weaken the force of his statements. Against him the opposition press has never published a word. He is esteemed for his moral worth, his talents and correct deportment; and never might be the regret at seeing such men take office under such a President, confiding in his uprightness & integrity never was."

The Richmond Whig thus speaks of the desperate attempt now making to impair the credibility of Mr. Berrien:

"*Mr. Berrien.*—The Globe continues to assail the gentleman, and labors to prove that Mr. Berrien was anxious to remain in the late cabinet, even under the "malign influence;" and that his present course is suggested by resentment at being dismissed. Mr. Berrien alleges the contrary, and his word is of authority current with the public; for we have never heard any man say, nor heard of its having been said, that his recent statements did not command implicit confidence. The administration could not have gained against a more dangerous "snag." Whether Mr. Berrien succeeded or not, Mr. Berrien certainly possesses a reputation and a viable standing with the public, a reputation impregnable against the whole force of assertion, conjecture and insinuation. The hope to prove him unworthy of credit by any thing short of demonstration is a desperate hope. When it comes to that, the man so highly and universally esteemed, shall be destitute of claim to *veracity*, distrust will cease itself to all human evidence. At present there is no prospect of its coming to that."

Lotteries to be Drawn in Au

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, No. 1, for the benefit of the Town of Wheeling, to be drawn at Wheeling, on Wednesday 17th

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	10,000 DOLLARS
1		of	5,000 DOLLARS
1		of	2,000 DOLLARS
1		of	1,370 DOLLARS
5		of	1,000 DOLLARS
5		of	500 DOLLARS
10		of	300 DOLLARS
20		of	200 DOLLARS

Many of 100's, 50's, 30's, &c. &c.

Tickets $4.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY, 1st Class, to be drawn at Norfolk, 22d Aug.

SCHEME.

60 Numbers—10 drawn Ballots.

1	Prize	of	20,000 DOLLARS
1		of	4,830 DOLLARS
5		of	1,000 DOLLARS
5		of	500 DOLLARS
5		of	400 DOLLARS
10		of	300 DOLLARS
10		of	200 DOLLARS
83		of	100 DOLLARS

Tickets $5.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Extra—for the Town of Wheeling, to be drawn at Wheeling, 31st August.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	12,500 DOLLARS
1		of	3,600 DOLLARS
1		of	1,086 DOLLARS
10		of	1,000 DOLLARS
10		of	400 DOLLARS
10		of	200 DOLLARS
51		of	100 DOLLARS

Many of 40's, 30's, 20's, &c. &c.

Tickets $4.

A great variety of Tickets by the package or single Ticket always on hand. Distant adventurers enclosing the amount of $10 or upwards for Tickets need not pay the postage on their letters.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets by mail will meet with prompt attention, and the Drawings forwarded agreeable to direction.

Address to

B. W. HEWSON,
July 1831. Petersburg

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

EDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1831.

ELECTION RETURNS.

eaufort—Wm. S. Rowland, S; Richard H. Bonand David C. Freeman, C.
or Congress, Hall 846, Lloyd 438.
dgecombe—Louis D. Wilson, Senate; Reddin an and Hardy Flowers, Commons.
or Congress, Dr. Hall received 1286 votes, and Lloyd 230. In Pitt county, as stated in our last, 372, Lloyd 650. Hall is 1186 votes ahead, and probably be elected.
ranville.—William M. Sneed, Senate; Spencer ien and J. J. Wyche, Commons. State of the O'Brien 718, Wyche 707, Charles Ridley 697.
ranklin.—William P. Williams, Senate; Gideon n and James Davis, Commons.
the Granville district, Robert Potter is re-elect- Congress, without opposition.
sh—Willis W. Boddie, S; Gen. Joseph Arring- and George Boddie, C.
arren—John H Hawkins, S; John Bragg and mas J Judkins, C.
rrituck—Jonathan Lindsay, S; John B. Jones Benjamin Simmons, C.
r Congress, William B. Shepard received 548 s, John H. Wheeler 214—Majority 334.

uel in High Life.—A postscript to a letreceived in this town yesterday from Washon City, mentions that Major Eaton had llenged Mr. Berrien, and that the parties gone on the ground for the purpose of setthe affair; but that they returned without anging a shot. How matters were aded, or whether they were adjusted at all, not transpired.

ol. Edward J. Mallett, formerly of this , has been appointed Postmaster at Pronce. (Rhode Island;) and we are glad to by the papers from that place, that the intment meets the approbation of all parin that large and respectable town.

atue of Washington.—We were disposed ink lightly of the proposition lately made r Governor by a foreign Artist in New to repair the Statue of Washington.—the following paragraph from the N. Y. erican, gives us good reason to hope, that Hughes is really capable of doing what roposes, and that this inestimable work again adorn our capital. The American es the paragraph from the Raleigh Regisn the subject, and adds,

e presume that the offer above alluded to, will ably embraced by the Legislature of North Ca- The reputation of Mr. Hughes as an artist city is very high, as may be proved from the his having been selected to execute the Staamilton, and none could have a better claim task proposed than one whose chisel has been employed."

e Pendleton Messenger of the 27th ult. —"We have just received and hastily ed over, a very interesting communicafrom the Vice President on the subject of ifferences between the General and State rnment. It will appear in our paper week. We have no doubt that from the nt attitude of affairs, and the high source which it emanates, the article will be easought for, and extensively read. Pubriosity has been excited on the subject of Calhoun's opinions on this question, and are observed for some months past, reall calls through the papers, for an expresof them. They are now explicitly de-d."

e find in several respectable Northern s, the substance of different letters from ington. to the following effect: "It apthe President considered that the adof Mr. Berrien imposed on him an obliin to address the public over his own sig- and that after taking the advice of s. Kendall, &c. a "roaring" statement repared, and sent to the Globe for inser- Before the paper was printed, Mr. Liand Mr. Woodbury heard of it, and eans to prevent the publication. They on the President and stated to him what ad heard, and being informed that their ation was correct, they set forth to him propriety of the President's engaging in a controversy, in person, when so many be found ready and willing to do battle m. The General, "like a roaring lion," ed he would be heard through the colof the Globe. Arguments proving unag the Secretaries then informed the Pre- that they were by the country consis constitutional and real advisers, and the article in type should appear, it be considered as being published by advice; and unless it was recalled, they immediately retire from the Cabinet. President at last consented to withdraw ticle, on condition that the editor of the should be allowed to say what he pleasthe subject."
e Globe has denied all this.

e New York Courier and Enquirer con- s that part of Mr. Ingham's statement, ished in our last,) relative to the wife of ch Minister; and professes to have the ny of Madam Huygens for saying, that understanding has always existed be- the President and Baron Huygens and ily. The Telegraph says in reply, adam Huygens could not have made tatement to the Courier and Enquirer; the facts were well known in that Ci- and that Mr. Ingham's statement of curred at the Russian Minister's parbe proved. Our readers will believe hey please.

e broke out in Wethersfield, Con., on ust. which consumed the dwelling hou- John Williams, Esq., Mrs. Tyson, Dr. B. Woodward, Miss Bridgen, and a Tavern owned by John Williams, Esq. s several Barns. Some of the property ured.

publishers of the Philadelphia *Saturday* er, offer $100 for the best original tale; orwarded on or before the 1st of Dener next.

Mr. Ingham.—We find in a late U. S. Telegraph, a letter from Mr. Ingham to the President of the United States, in reply to the letter of Mr. Trist, the President's Private Secretary, which we published some weeks ago, and to an article from the Globe, bearing upon its face evidence that it was authorized by the President. Mr. Ingham's letter is too long for republication in our paper, as it fills seven columns of small type in the Telegraph. The following paragraph, however, in relation to the Calhoun Correspondence, and to the causes of the late dissolution of the Cabinet, possesses too much interest to be passed by:

"The last and most prominent allegation at this period, is, that Mr. Calhoun came out with a "horrible plot," and "*when this issue was made with the President, he found his* CABINET DIVIDED, *and an entire reorganization was determined on.*" I shall not inquire by whom, or for what purposes, this plot was begun, but I may emphatically demand in what point it can, by the remotest possibility, be brought in contact with any act of mine, official or otherwise. I have reason to know that it was not the preface to the correspondence, nor the letters in it, which made the issue so personally offensive to you. The first was revised by your particular friend, and every expression which he thought liable to such interpretation was erased at his suggestion; and long after the letters were written you had intimated your willingness to receive Mr. Calhoun, *as usual*, and invite him to your table, if he would leave a card for you. I know through the same channel of common friendship, that he objected to an attempt at reconciliation without explanation, which should remove the cause of the difference; adding, that his honor and integrity had been impugned, and, until this matter was explained, there could be no cordiality in your intercourse, and that he could not submit to an ostensible reconciliation with one who persevered in maintaining such unfounded aspersions against his character. *You* were willing to be reconciled after all the offence contained in the correspondence was fully before you; consequently, the issue spoken of as "made with (yourself) personally," must have been made by the publication, not by the matter of the correspondence. This could not be changed by its transfer to the printer's ink. The whole iniquity of this "horrible plot" is therefore displayed in the act of publishing the correspondence. From this cause alone, it would seem that you found (your) cabinet divided, and determined on its re-organization. All this is now placed at my door, as the consummation of an accumulating series of plots and conspiracies, of which my letter of the 21st ult., is considered an act I cannot content myself with merely requesting the proofs of my connexion with this affair, but must be permitted to demand how, when, and on what points, were the cabinet divided, either by the matter of the correspondence, or the publication of it? Was it, or any measure connected therewith, ever brought before the cabinet, or introduced into their deliberations? Was any act of the Government influenced by it, or could any one be made to depend on the speculative opinions of the cabinet members, as to the propriety of having that document in possession of the public, rather than confined to the desks of Mr Calhoun and yourself? Yet such is the alleged foundation of the horrible plot which compelled you to "determine on an entire reorganization of (your) cabinet." The responsibility of which, it now seems, is to be mainly thrown on me. I have already proved that the origin of this whole drama was but a phantom, and it is now demonstrated that the immediate cause of its catastrophe is something, if possible, less sustained. The history of the world, I am sure, cannot furnish such another exhibition of preposterous suspicions and imaginary conspiracies; of agents for espoinage and information, to collect and report materials; of such lamentable credulity for their reception, and reckless temerity in determining matters of high moment on grounds so baseless as have been thus shewn to have pervaded your council chamber, almost from the first moment you entered it, until your re-organization was carried into effect. I beg leave to pause here, and inquire, if these alleged causes for the re-organization of your cabinet be the true causes, what are we to understand from the letters of the Secretary of State and Secretary of War, in which are given their reasons for their voluntary resignation? If the re-organization was a primary determination of your own, grounded upon the series of events indicated in your manifesto, and ripened into maturity by the publication of the correspondence with Mr. Calhoun, wherefore is it that the Secretary of State gave one reason, and the Secretary of War another, for their retirement, neither having the slightest reference to any of the causes you have assigned? I will not pursue the pregnant topic further than to remark, that, as there is an obvious error in the reasons given for the re-organization of a part of the cabinet, there may also be one in those given as to the remainder. Amid so many embarrassing and irreconcilable inconsistencies, I apprehend the public will be ready to conclude that the true reason has within it something deemed so revolting to the moral sense of the American people, that it cannot be approached; and hence the labored and incongruous explanations which have been attempted."

It appears from the following passage, that Mr. Ingham understood the President as attempting to bribe him to silence, by offering him the appointment of Minister to Russia. It certainly appears not a little extraordinary, that a high office was tendered to him by a man who thought so meanly of him as the Globe now says the President did. Mr. I. says,—

"But you allege that you "offered (me) a position of dignity and trust, quite equal to (my) deserts."—It is true you offered me the mission to Russia; but, after what has been now seen, can any doubt in what light I must have understood that offer, at the time it was made? and, although you have been unable to find any motive for my refusal but "ambition and interest," there are not a few, I trust, who looking into their own hearts, can realize that when office is tendered to beguile integrity, it cannot be honorably accepted; still less could I have accepted it as a sop to reconcile Pennsylvania to the agency of an inmate of your household in forming a new party there for the benefit of your designated successor. "Ambition and interest!"—the former seeks high station, and the latter emoluments: both were offered, but "the circumstances' in which I found myself placed, forbade the acceptance, and I sought only retirement to domestic life, not imagining that this was to be further disturbed."

We shall close our extracts by a short one, distinctly charging the President with knowledge and approbation of Mr. Eaton's intended assault upon Mr. Ingham, notwithstanding his assertion that Mr. I's letter gave him the first intelligence of it:

"If a free and untrammeled investigation had been gone into, as I requested, I had determined to call upon you as the first witness. Notwithstanding you say in your letter to Messrs. Campbell, Smith, Lewis, and Randolph, that "Mr. Ingham's letter," (received by you at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of June) "gave (you) the first information that (you) had on the subject of his difficulties," yet I risk nothing in saying, that your examination, with the other testimony in my power, would have afforded ample proof of the extraordinary fact that you were well apprised of what was going on anterior to that date. The feelings which governed you on this occasion may be understood from the fact that you have justified Major Eaton's meditated assault upon me, and from the declaration of one of your devoted friends, that, in a conversation he had with you before the intended assault, you informed him of the controversy between Major Eaton and myself, and said that, "if there was to be any more writing, it would be in "*red ink*."

After this, can any thing add to the contempt into which the Executive has sunk?—Three of the late Cabinet giving the lie to different statements of a President to whose election they had all contributed, whose confidential advisers they have been for two years, and who must be presumed to know him well! We ask, can any thing worse come? Hear what the United States Gazette says—

"We are now informed, that the address of Mr. Berrien, and the accompanying correspondence, are but "cakes and custards," as Sancho was wont to say, to what is about to appear."

The U. S. Telegraph, too, which has had so many opportunities of knowing, more than confirms the above, as follows:—

"We know not what is about to appear.—We presume that *all*, that the *worst* will not appear before the meeting of Congress; but we know enough to feel authorized to say, that there are facts yet behind, of much more weighty import than any thing which has been given to the public. We do not believe that these will appear until after the meeting of Congress."

At the recent commencement of the Western University of Pa. the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen viz:—The *Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives*, Bishop Elect of the Diocess of North Carolina; *Rev. Dr. Symington*, of Paisley, North Britain; and the *Rev. Hugh Heughs* of Glasgow, North Britain.

John Quincy Adams has agreed to deliver the Funeral Oration, in honor of Mr. Monroe, at Boston.

Fire.—We learn that on Tuesday last the new Dwelling House of Col. Joseph Amis, in this county, was consumed by fire—Also, the house in which he lived. The new house was nearly complete, and would have been ready for delivery in a short time.

Oxford Examiner.

The Store of W. W. Stedman Esq. in Gates county, with its contents, valued at several thousand dollars, was entirely consumed by fire, a few weeks since. There is no doubt of its having been the work of an incendiary.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Supreme Court is expected to adjourn in about a fortnight. The arguments of Counsel have been closed, the Judges are now busily occupied in the preparation of their Opinions.—*Ral. Reg.*

We learn from the Charleston Observer, which by the way is the only City paper that chronicles these affairs, that two duels have occurred in the neighborhood of Charleston within three or four weeks—in one of which, one of the parties was shot instantly dead—and in the other, which happened last week, one of them was brought into the City desperately wounded; his antagonist having fled. They fought, it seems, with rifles.

Camden Journal.

Counterfeit Notes.—We were shown a few days since, says the Memphis (Te.) Advocate, ten counterfeit ten dollar notes on the following branches of the United States Bank, viz: nine on the branch at Fayetteville, and one on the branch at Lexington, Ky. They are marked with the letter D, and are of the same plate, which is coarsely engraved and easily detected. Those on the Fayetteville branch are payable to D. Anderson, and bear date the 2d day of July, 1827; the one on the Lexington branch is payable to I. Fowler, and bears date February, 1828.

Our readers will perceive, by an advertisement in one of the following columns, that a Bank is opened at Baltimore, by that highly respectable and responsible firm, J. I. Cohen Jun. & Brothers, who offer to pay interest upon deposites at a more liberal rate than usual, thus offering perhaps the best safe opportunity for temporary investments of money that is presented to the public. This is not the only indication that we have seen that the system of Banking is to undergo a great change in the country, in the course of which private Banks will in a great degree supersede the small incorporated Banks of small capital.—*N. Int.*

Hydrophobia.—We record another case of Hydrophobia to-day, that occurred in Hamilton county; and we observe an account of another person in Warren county, who is suffering under this horrible affliction, contracted in the following singular manner. A mad dog bit several of his hogs; he confined them in a pen and cut part of their tails off, supposing that by this process of bleeding he would prevent their going mad; in doing this, he cut his hand with the bloody knife, from which has proceeded the disease, that will no doubt terminate his existence. The cases noticed in the papers, are more numerous at this time than ever have been recollected before:—we scarcely open a paper but that there is a case of hydrophobia, with all its horrible effects detailed, or an account of mad dogs. We are not enemies to dogs, but we would not care to see, or hear of, the whole race being exterminated.

Ohio Republican.

To Farmers.—A writer in the Norwich Courier says—"If grass, when mown, is carefully turned every day, it will injure very little. The great cause of injury is its laying on the ground through a long spell of rainy weather. If it lay more than one day, it becomes mouldy, and turns black. If carefully turned daily, "rain or shine," it will not lose colour. This is the result of many years' experience."

It has been remarked that heavy showers of rain usually succeed the *Fourth of July*. A Mr. Horatio Spafford, attributes it to the smoke occasioned by the firing of cannon on that day.

Steam Engines.—One of our late London papers says, that it has been ascertained that there are in England not less than 15,000 steam engines at work, some of them of almost incredible power. There is one in Cornwall of *a thousand horse power!* Taking it for granted that, on an average, these engines are only of 25 horse power each, it would be equal to 375,000 horses.

Blood Horses.—It is stated in the Roanoke Advocate (Halifax) that two blood horses, (one of them full brother to Henry) have been lately sold in that neighborhood for $2000, each.

A History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with biographical sketches and anecdotes of the principal chiefs, to be embellished with portraits of one hundred and twenty, from the Indian gallary at the Department of War, at Washington, is preparing for the press in New York.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Permit me through the medium of your paper, to express my astonishment at not hearing or seeing the least measures taken on the part of the Fire Department to furnish efficient Engines, &c. to protect the remains of our place. The spirit of improvement is busily engaged in rebuilding our Town—and no means of defence against Fire! What can we say to our tried friends? Can we plead ignorance? No, we cannot. We have been experimentally taught on this subject, and shall have to plead guilty of shameful negligence. Has not the Boston gift reminded us of our duty? or will we remain silent on this subject until we are aroused by the cry of Fire, and as before be found without efficient means to repel the devouring element? As a community, let us be up and doing; let us get some good "Tariff" Engines, and men who are not afraid of water, mud, or fire, who are willing and always ready to obey and conform to rules and regulations of Fire Companies, and to acquit themselves as men. Then "we are one," then, with a few "Yankees," such as they are about to send us from Boston, we can do much with a Fire. Then we will have less time to lose in reconsidering Town Resolutions, and more time to manage the Engines.

I feel a deep interest in this subject, and doubt not that you do likewise. I therefore hope that you will admit these remarks in your next paper.

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I discovered in the last number of your paper, an extract of a letter which you state is written by a friend of Henry Clay, in which the writer says, "now is Calhoun's time, North Carolina will not support Clay."

I should like to know very much, where this sapient and sagacious Correspondent of yours derived his very interesting information, and why professing friendship for the cause of Mr. Clay, he should send forth to the world such an opinion at this early day? I call him sagacious, because he has discovered what I think few men in our State have yet ascertained, and what I think no other man will ever ascertain, to wit: that North Carolina will not support Mr. Clay: and, sapient I call him, because friendly to the cause of Mr. Clay, he has adopted such a novel method of advancing the *interest* of HIS *friend*, as to declare to one whom he knew was averse to his election, that he has no prospect of success. If *all* Mr. Clay's present friends were to adopt such a course, would they not be likely to ensure the conversion of a great many of his opponents into friends to his cause? But he says, still more knowingly, that "*now is Calhoun's time!*" Time for what? Let Mr. Calhoun be offered to the people of this State as a Candidate for the Presidency, and Nullifyer as he is, our patriotic citizens will really nullify his cause, and show that they too much regard the welfare and happiness of their country to place in power or office, a man who is ushered into notice by those who have threatened the dissolution of the only free and prosperous government in the world.

To such friends of Henry Clay as your Correspondent is, the real unaffected friends of that illustrious statesman and patriot say, may he ever be as secure from his secret enemies as from his *open* and *avowed* foes.

AN ORIGINAL CLAY MAN.

August 8.

[We think it proper to inform our correspondent that our friend at Raleigh is really and truly what we stated him to be, friendly to Mr. Clay's election to the Presidency, not only before Gen. Jackson, but in preference to any other person who has been named, for that station. His letter was not written for publication, but we took the liberty of an old friend in thus using it. We are perfectly sure that he was sincere in his belief that North Carolina will not support Clay; and we see no reason why an honest man may not express an honest opinion, even though it do not comport with his wishes.

We would also observe, that it is yet to be proven that Mr. Calhoun is a Nullifyer, and that we do not believe that he is.]

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 7 to 8, Corn 65 to 70, Wool 26 to 28, Cotton 7 to 8, Salt 60 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 *a* 9, Coffee 11 *a* 13, Molasses 30, Wheat 75 *a* 80.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to Aug. 3, Schr. New York, from New York, Brig Mentos from Philadelphia.

CLEARED, Schr. Maiden for Philadelphia, Little Jack, for Charleston, Brig Jas. J. McKay for Philadelphia.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

REMOVAL.

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the second story of Mr. A. McLauchlin's Carriage Maker's Shop, at Liberty Point, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms

J. VAN WAGENEN.

Fayetteville, August 8. 40tf.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

P. Dailey,

FOUR doors West of the Planter's Hotel, has received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Saddlery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the Subscriber's usual low prices. Country Merchants and others are requested to call and examine the Stock.

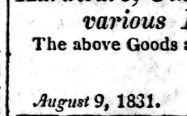
☞ New Goods will be received by almost every arrival from New York.

August 10. 40tf.

NEW CHEAP

FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,



Having established themselves in the New Building on the North side of Hay street, a few doors West of the Market House, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 nests Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the Old Stand of

HALL & JOHNSON.

Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. [40tf.]

NOTICE.

Any persons having Nails or other iron articles damaged by the late fire, may receive the value of them in money, by applying to the Subscriber, at Messrs. Willkings & Co's.

H. MANLEY.

Fayetteville, August 9. 40tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831. 40-tf.

The Subscribers

HAVE left their Notes and Accounts, during their absence from the State, in the hands of Mr. Wm. Nott, who is hereby authorised to settle the same, and grant discharges.

WM. W. WILLIAMS,
J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 7. 40-3t.

PREMIUM.

The publishers of the Saturday Courier, grateful for the liberal patronage they have received, and anxious to improve, as far as they possibly can, the character of American Literature, offer the following premium:—

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the writer of the best ORIGINAL TALE, prepared for the Saturday Courier, and presented under the following restrictions and regulations.

All Tales intended to compete for this premium, must be addressed to Woodward and Spragg, Philadelphia, *free of postage*, on or before the first day of December, 1831.

Accompanying each Tale the writer must furnish his or her name, and address, in a separate sealed envelope, which will not be opened except in the case of the successful competitor.

Early in December the Tales presented will be submitted to a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, viz:—David Paul Brown, William M. Meredith, John Musgrave, Richard Penn Smith, Morton McMichael, and Charles Alexander, Esq'rs. who will award prior to the 1st of January, 1832.

As soon as the award shall be determined, *public* information of the same will be given, and immediately thereafter the successful candidate may draw upon the publishers for the amount of the premium.

The publication of the Tales will be commenced in January 1832, and continued at the discretion of the publishers.

Competitors for the premium are requested to use care in the preparation of their manuscripts, as it is very desirable that illegibility may be avoided.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President and Directors of the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh, for a new certificate to issue for Four Shares of the Capital Stock of that Bank, standing originally in the name of Sarah Jane Walker, the original certificate having been lost.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, August 9, 1831.

BLANKS.

E. J. HALE is reprinting his usual stock of Blanks, as fast as other engagements will permit. He has now on hand,

Warrants,
County and Superior Court Witness Tickets,
Superior Court Vendi. Expo.
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
Ca. Sa. Bonds.

BOOK, PAMPHLET, AND JOB

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office

POETRY.

[We are permitted to copy the following lines, "presented to the Rev. *Jarvis B. Buxton*, by Mrs. *Sigourney*, on hearing his touching appeal at Christ Church, Hartford, in behalf of the Church at Fayetteville."]—*Editor Observer.*

Zion is in the dust,
Our holy House lies low,
The sacred temple of our trust,
The refuge of our woe.

Our consecrated home,
Of heavenly hope the sphere;
Dear are the fragments of its dome,
Its calcined stones are dear.

God, in his judgments came,
The proudest spirits bow'd,
His path was 'mid devouring flame,
His footsteps in the cloud.—

Churches of Christ, arise!
Your sister weepeth sore,
Homeless and desolate she sighs,
Who can her joys restore?

With sympathetic zeal,
Allay her mournful fears,
And let your love her sorrows heal,
Your bounty dry her tears:—

Rebuild her Courts of Praise,
Beauty for ashes bring,—
And bid her Organ's tuneful lays
From silent ruin spring.

So from your Altars fair
May richer incense rise,
And thence the hallow'd wing of Prayer
Prevailing cleave the skies.

Hartford, July 20th, 1831.

HABITS OF A MAN OF BUSINESS.

A sacred regard to the principles of justice, forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagements—does nothing carelessly or in a hurry—employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself—keeps every thing in its proper place—leaves nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permit him to do—keeps his designs and business from the view of others—is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not over trade for his capital—prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit transactions at all times, when they can be advantageously made, either in buying or selling—and small profits in credit cases, with little risk, to the chance of greater gains with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains—leaves nothing of consequence to memory which he can and ought to commit to writing—keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business, titled, classed, and put up in order—never allows his desk to be confused with many papers lying upon it—is always at the head of his business, well knowing, that if he leave it, it will leave him—holds it as a maxim, that he whose credit is suspected, is not safe to be trusted—is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as far as care and attention enable him—balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers and constituents, both at home and abroad—avoids as much as possible, alls sorts of accommodation in money matters, and law suits where there is the least hazard—is economical in his expenditure, always living within his income—keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, petty cash matters—is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity.

Independence of the Farmer.—The merchant or manufacturer may be robbed of the reward of his labor, by changes in the foreign or domestic market entirely beyond his control, and may wind up a year, in which he has done every thing which intelligence and industry could do to insure success, not only without profit, but with an actual diminution of capital. The strong arm of mechanic industry may be enfeebled or paralyzed by the prostration of those manufacturing or commercial interests to whose existence it so essentially contributes, and on whom in turn it so essentially depends. But what has the intelligent and industrious farmer to fear? His capital is invested in the solid ground, he draws on a fund which from time immemorial has never failed to honor all just demands, his profits may be diminished indeed, but never wholly suspended: his success depends on no mere earthly guarantee, but on the assurance of that great and beneficent Being, who has declared that while the earth endureth, seed time and harvest shall not cease.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber informs his former customers and the public generally, that he has established a *New Store* on Gillespie street, one door North of the United States Bank, where he has on hand and offers for sale, a small assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

Of various descriptions, and where he intends to carry on the Tailoring Business as usual.

The Subscriber requests such of his customers as are indebted to him, to come forward and make prompt payment of their respective debts.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Fayetteville, July 5. 35-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. [19tf.]

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber proposes selling a number of valuable *LOTS*, situate on Green, Person, Maxwell, Hay and Bow streets—on the premises are a large supply of Bricks and Stone for rebuilding. These Lots are eligible Stands for Fancy Goods Stores and Ware Houses. In the mean time, I offer for sale several Tracts of valuable Lands, on Cape Fear River, and some adjacent to Fayetteville. I will also lease the Ground where the Mansion Hotel stood.

Terms of payment will be made accommodating.

HU: CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 20. 38-4wpd.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses and, are well prepared to receive Cotton and other Produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 5. 35-2m.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

P. DAILEY

HAS taken the Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors above the Planter's Hotel, where he has opened the remains of his stock of Fancy Dry Goods & Groceries.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE,

61 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

STATE OF NO. CAROLINA.

Columbus County.

Nancy Carlisle,
vs.
Jesse Carlisle & others, Heirs of John Carlisle, deceased. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jesse, John, Benjamin, Susannah, and her husband Abraham Hinson, Doroty, and her husband Britton Nichols, heirs at law in said estate, are not residents of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, or North Carolina Journal, for six weeks, that the said Jesse, John, Benjamin, Susannah, and her husband, Abraham Hinson, Doroty, and her husband, Britton Nichols, appear at our next Court to be held in and for said County, on the second Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the said petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, *Charles Baldwin*, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1831.

35-5w. CHARLES BALDWIN, Clk.

COTTON CARDS.

8 Boxes Whittemore's No 10, Cotton Cards, just received and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

At the Store of W. W. Williams, Haymount.

July 3. 35tf.

Removal.

The Office of the Bank of the United States is removed to the large Brick House on Gillespie Street, formerly occupied by the Branch of the State Bank, and more recently by the Post Office.

July 12, 1831.

A. TORRENCE

MAY be found at the Planter's Hotel. His former customers will confer a peculiar favour by letting him hear from them, with the Cash enclosed and *postage paid*, immediately.

June 12. 32tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags.

JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at present at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, (former State Bank,) where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place. He will also attend to the sale of a quantity of

Sound and Alum SALT.

July 26—tf

600 Bushels WHITE CORN, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 20. 37tf.

Sugar.

10 Hhds. Portorico Sugar,
5 barrels do. do.
5 do. Loaf Sugar,

Received on consignment and for sale by
THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.
At the Public Depository.

Fayetteville, July 20. 37tf.

WM. McINTYRE,

AT his New Store, Person street, has just received and offers for sale very cheap, 5 bags green Coffee, 1 box best loaf Sugar, 1 chest Hyson Tea, 1 bag race Ginger, 2 matts Cinnamon, 1 qr. cask sweet Wine, 1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine, 1 qr. cask old Port Wine, 1 tierce London Porter in bottles, 1 qr. cask Cogniac Brandy, half pipe Holland Gin, 12 bls. Mackerel, 15 bls. old rye Whiskey, 1 bbl. chalk, one bbl. Glue, one bbl. Putty, 500 lbs. bar Lead, 25 bags Shot, 8 kegs drange Powder, one keg red Lead, one bbl. Spanish Brown, two bls. Copperas, fifteen kegs white Lead in oil, ten boxes 10 x 12 and fifteen 8 x 10 window Glass, 25 Sealskin Trunks, 30 nests of Bandboxes.

July 19. 37-3w.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about 150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS, together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

NEW STORE.

The Subscribers having formed a Copartnership under the firm of

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

HAVE established themselves in the new building on Hay street, nearly opposite the late Lafayette Hotel, where they are now receiving a handsome assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell low for cash. Particulars in a future advertisement.

They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
N. McNAIR.

Fayetteville, July 19. 37tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

July 13. 36tf.

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE,

On Hay street, 7 doors West of the Planter's Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, the following articles, viz.

Gums, Camphor, Assafœtida, &c.	Flower of Sulphur, Role do.
Iodine, Peperine and Quinine,	Turmeric, powdered, Emory, coarse and fine,
Copaiva, resinous and solidified,	Nitric Acid, Muriatic do.
Œthiops and Turpeth Minerals,	Sulphuric do.
Pearl Sago, Calomel,	Aloes, socot: and barb.
Quicksilver, Quassia,	Antimony,
Saffron, English and meadow,	Armenian Bole,
Black, red and white Oxydes of Mercury,	Allspice, and Pepper,
Extracts of Hyosciamus, Cicuta, Gentian and Jalap, &c.	Arrow Root,
Acids, Tartaric-acetic, & Benzoic,	Anniseed, &c.
Barks, Peruvian and Angustura,	Arsenic, powdered,
Ditto Cinnamon,	Annatto,
Aquafortis,	Alum,
Oils, olive, lamp, almond, Harlem, &c.	Coriander and Cardamom Seed,
Sugar of Lead,	Magnesia, lump, calcined and Henry's,
White and blue Vitriol,	Madder opt.
Epsom and Glauber Salts,	Manna opt.
Soda and salts Tartar,	Senna leaves,
Phosphate of Soda,	Mustard, best English,
Phosphites,	Castor Oil,
Phosphorus,	Surgical Instruments,
Patent Medicines,	Dentist's do.
Lancets, Evans's, crown, spring and common,	Hull's patent Trusses, Common do.
	Snuffs, Rappee Maccoboy, &c.
	Mace and Cloves,
	Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
	Fine Sponge,
	Painter's Materials, &c.

These, with a general assortment of Articles connected with the business, he will warrant of the first quality.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

July 13. 36tf.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am making out an order for an additional supply, and can furnish any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 33tf.

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE Goods,

THE Subscriber, since the late disastrous Fire, has taken the brick Tenement opposite the Planter's Hotel, foot of Haymount, where he has just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will sell at his usual low prices, at wholesale and retail. He expects to receive by the next arrivals from N. York, a further supply of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES KYLE.

June 13. 32-tf.

Daily Expected,

AN assortment of best Anchor Bolting CLOTHS which will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. KYLE.

June 28.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess. Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms.

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds. Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs. best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M ROUND.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.

Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf

Saddle & Harness Making.

THE Subscribers having removed a House to the site of their old Stand, are prepared to execute all orders in their line, on reasonable terms. They will keep a constant supply of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

Being among the sufferers by the fire, they earnestly request all those indebted to them to make immediate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33-tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has opened his Shop in the tenement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row of wooden buildings, next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders, and hopes in a short time to have a good assortment of Goods in his line, and solicits the patronage of his former friends and customers.

☞ N. B. All those who are in debt to the Subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make payment, so as to enable him to renew his assortment.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

June 21. 33 13w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to attend on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from a general knowledge of the business of the place, will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Cheap Dry Goods

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

TAKE the liberty of calling the attention of Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, to their assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they have this day opened in the House on Hay street *West* of that occupied by Mr. L. Browne on examination, it will be found to consist of a variety of *fashionable and desirable GOODS*, suitable for the present season, a few of which we will enumerate:

Fashionable Calicoes and Ginghams, selected recent importations,
Painted French Muslins, some of which are beautiful,
Mandarine Damasks and figured Velveteens,
Black and fancy coloured Silks,
Cambrics, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Fashionable gauze and crape shoulder Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Irish Linens, some of which are very superior,
Barnsly, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Bleached and brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tickings, Ticklenburgs and Cottonades,

ALSO,

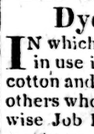
A great variety of Goods suitable for Gentlemen and Boys' summer Clothing.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell Goods for *Cash or Country Produce*, on terms that cannot be objected to.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

Fayetteville, June 24. 34tf.

HOUSES FOR SALE.



The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 Stores, large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings, a large two story frame Building, occupied as a house, well calculated for storing cotton, those two unfinished two story brick Stores on street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 28. 34tf.

EAGLE & PHOENIX HOTEL.

THIS new, commodious and splendid House, situated on Broad street, in the midst of business, and in the immediate vicinity of the great avenues of the city, from the South, North, and East, is rapidly progressing toward completion, and will be ready for Rent.

The Building will be in complete readiness for the occupation of a tenant, on or before the 1st October next.

☞ The Board will loan the lessee of the Establishment, the sum of $5,000, to be appropriated to the purchase of standing furniture.—For further particulars, apply (post paid) to A. CUMMING,

Sec'ry & Tr. E. & P. H.

Augusta, Geo. July 21. 38tf.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher.

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families and others who may avail themselves of this Work, likewise Job Dyeing, or re-dyeing such goods as garments as have by wear, accident, or some cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of cloths that have received iron mould, grease, paint, &c. &c., and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the above kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Simples or Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing, from the Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, which will aid him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions given are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect required. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every attention will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fine paper, neatly bound, and will be delivered to subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half way house between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business heretofore.

June 28. 34tf

Fayetteville Water Works.

FAYETTEVILLE, JULY 15, 1831.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day, the following order was passed:

Ordered, That the Superintendent shall contract with persons who use the Hydrant Water for building, and for the workmen employed in building, at the following rates, viz:

For every one story frame house, $1 50
For every story above one, 2 50
For every one story brick house, 1 00
For every story above one, 1 50

In pursuance of the above order, the Superintendent is now ready to grant licenses to all who may have houses erected. The person for whom the House is built will in every instance be held responsible for the water rent.

E. J. HALE, Superintendent.